

Artificial Acceleration of Natural Pressurized Saltwater Fusion for Practical Transmutation of Elements Using a Combination of Negative Coulomb Force Lines, Positive Coulomb Force Lines, Saltwater, an Autoclave, and Pulsed Soliton Waves

9 December 2022

Simon Edwards

Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

In my recent publication concerning the origin of elements heavier than zinc, I concluded that while the first thirty elements of the periodic table likely did have their origin in the center of a star, the currently prevailing theory which holds that colliding neutron stars are responsible for the formation of heavier elements is fallacious. I expounded that these heavier elements gradually accrue protons in parts of the saltwater oceans that extend below the sea floor over hundreds of millions of years and are ultimately ejected during rare undersea volcanic eruptions (the same ones associated with mass extinction events.)

Abstract

If this is so, we can deduce that probability comes into play when it comes to whether any given water-associated hydrogen atom will approach an atom of a heavy element and successfully penetrate its electron cloud. I came to the conclusion that if, perchance, a moment in time existed in which the many electrons of an element like zinc were to briefly shift to a single hemisphere of the orbital space around that atom (an exceptionally rare but not implausible state,) if a hydrogen were to choose that instant to stray into proximity of the zinc (or any heavy element,) when those electrons returned to a more balanced hemispheric distribution around the atom, they would act as a guillotine, severing the hydrogen from the water. Now liberated from the water and trapped between the electron cloud and nucleus of the heavy element, the proton would be assimilated, creating a new element.

This aspect of this hypothetical phenomenon holds in common with another of my hypotheses the feature of electrons having probabilistic alignments of position, leading to phenomena. The other phenomenon for which this clockwork-like trait of electrons comes into play is nuclear decay, which I firmly believe is triggered by perfect alignments of these electrons. If this is so, these two phenomena of nature are truly poetical as it would mean that the seeming opposites of fusion and decay both rely, in most cases, upon chance configurations of electrons.

To prove this theory and to make something useful from it, we might try to accelerate this natural process. The first and perhaps most important objective of such an accelerated pressurized saltwater fusion system is to create windows of hemispheric electron imbalance in the transmuting elements.

The best means for achieving this was first suggested by myself for the

application of building improved microwave ovens. If soliton waves can be used to create hemispheric imbalances of electrons for the purpose of maximizing chances of microwave resonances, those same artificially-generated imbalances can allow protons to slip into those electron shells. When an electron slips in, the nucleus is heated. When a proton slips in, a new element is created.

Firing protons at a heavy element using a particle accelerator doesn't work for transmutative purposes because the excessive speed denies the proton the chance to gently assimilate into the existing element. This is likely the reason why this means of transmutation has not been hypothesized nor discovered to date; someone undoubtedly already tried to create new elements by violently firing protons at existing elements and failed and thus assumed that what is needed is more force. This sadly mistaken assumption has likely set research into this area back by decades. What is needed is less force.

Soliton waves are walls of electrons with alternating spin directions in each of up to 90 pie-slice-like wedges making up the wall. They convey nearly all of their energy as unidirectional magnetism. Any electrons they encounter in orbit of an atom tend to be swept up by that magnetic force. That force is not quite sufficient to entirely strip away those electrons, ionizing the element, but what a soliton wave can do, in my view, is temporarily shove all of the orbital electrons to one hemisphere, leaving the opposing hemisphere open to particles that might be nudged toward its nucleus.

If we take some zinc and place it in an autoclave filled with saltwater and crank up the pressure, we can reproduce the conditions under which fusion occurs in the oceans. This process is too slow to be experimentally verified until we add a couple of additional ingredients. The primary and most important ingredient is the soliton pulser, of course, but to this we can add Coulomb Force Line-generative (both positive and negative) structures. The more the water in the autoclave is agitated on the nano-scale, the greater the chance of a hydrogen straying into proximity with the heavy element during a crucial window of opportunity. Saltwater naturally lends itself to this agitation (driving its own resistance to freezing amongst other properties.) If crystals with alignments of positive and negatively charged unit cells (alternatingly) are collocated with the element to be transmuted, we can expect that the normal agitation associated with the repulsions of the sodium chloride cubes and the V-shaped H₂O would be multiplied manifold.

Conclusion

The technology to build these elements of Artificially Accelerated Pressurized Saltwater Fusion already exists and requires little engineering work to combine into a revolutionary means for generation of rare earth elements.

Note: Much of this publication was inadvertently duplicated in 27 June 2024 and in that publication, the ingredient of saltwater is eliminated and replaced with pressured hydrogen gas along with the element to which one wishes to add a hydrogen.